HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—BAND SHOOTS—QUARTETTE AND Double Quartette Singers, Dancers, Comedians, Musicians, Performers, Agents, &c., at Academy of Music, 114 Clark-st.

WANTED—FURNITURE—A GOOD AND COMPETENT Salesman for Furniture Store. Address, stating salary, &c., P. O. Box 2,000.

WANTED—SADDLE MONDAY, 23 FARMING-ton, Kane County, and Wednesday, 24 Elgin, Kane County, to Purchase Horses for Cavalry Service. Apply at Camp of Instruction, Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOKKEEPER, ONE who can write a good hand and is well acquainted with the city. Address, stating salary, P. O. Box 2,000.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS Salesmen for the city. Permanent employment to the right men. Apply at No. 87 Lake-st., Room 4.

WANTED—SALESMEN — FOR CITY AND Country trade; salary or commission. Apply at 87 Lake-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD AD-dress and habits to travel and solicit orders. Apply at 87 Lake-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A TOOTH PUFF, OF GOOD AD-dress, to travel and solicit orders. Apply to MERRELL & CO., 87 Lake-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS Salesmen for Chicago trade. Apply at 87 Lake-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A GOOD PICTURE FRAME MAKER at No. 5 Clark-st.

WANTED—A BOOKBINDER'S APPRENTICE. Inquire at 140 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A PRINTER'S DEVIL. APPLY AT THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GARDENER, Single-handed, with trees preferred. Apply to WILLIAM BLAIR, 148 Lake-st., Room 4, from 9 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS MARRIAGE Canvasser, and one wood and coal trader. Apply to the Manager, at 87 Lake-st., Room 4, from 9 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A FRENCH BARBER WITH MA-chine. Apply to or address 1 Tremont House, Chicago.

WANTED—TO BAKERS—A BREAD BAKER. Apply this morning at the bakery, No. 85 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD UPANDER-BAG MAN. ALSO 2 LOADERS. No. 87 Lake-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; MUST UNDER-stand his business and be sober and honest. A married man preferred. Address P. O. Box 2,000.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM and HOME GOOD PLACE FOR A GOOD GIRL. Apply to WRIGHTSILL, 98 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FURNISHED HAY TEN-ement, 2 rooms, 2 closets, cellar, 1 room, 1 bedroom, 1 closet, 1 cellar, 1 room, 1 bedroom, 1 closet, 1 cellar, 1 room, 1 bedroom, 1 closet, 1

The Tribune.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY TRIBUNE

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Semi-Weekly Tribune, per year, by Mail.....4.00
Weekly Tribune, per year, by Mail.....3.00

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Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, New York.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1870.

THE STATE JUDICIARY.

The changes proposed by the report of the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention, in the organization of the courts of the State, and the further changes which the report the Legislature hereafter to make, are of considerable importance. The Supreme Court is enlarged from three Judges to seven, of whom the Northern Division will furnish three, the Central two, from the three districts, including the Judges of the Court of Appeals. Their terms of office are to be fourteen years, instead of eight as now. The salaries are raised to twelve thousand dollars. Unlike the constitutions of many of the States, the report does not propose to limit the age at which Judges shall retire from office. The Legislature is empowered to change the Supreme Court divisions, always preserving the proportion of Judges to population, and requiring each Judge to reside in his division. In addition to the usual terms now held, one or more terms may be held in Chicago, whenever the city or county shall provide suitable rooms and the use of a library. The increase of the salaries of Judges, as well as of all all the others,—a reform so much needed,—is left, with full powers, to the Legislature. We presume the committee have weighed thoroughly the reasons for leaving the pay of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the discretion of every succeeding Legislature. The usual provision is that their salaries shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. While there are objections to imposing a constitutional limitation upon the salaries of Judges, there are serious objections to leaving their salaries open to reduction by every Legislature. Legislatures consist largely of lawyers. The Supreme Court should be independent of them in all respects. Whether in this practice they may have in that court as advocates, or in passing upon the constitutionality of their acts as legislators. Leaving the salaries of the Judges open in this manner is a feature in the report which the convention will doubtless fully consider.

The eleventh section empowers the Legislature, after the year 1874, to create an intermediate unnamed Appellate Court, below the Supreme and above the Circuit Courts, amounting in effect to a General Term of the Circuit Courts, as those terms are applied in other States. This Appellate Court will be held by such number of the Circuit Judges as the Legislature may provide, and will hear appeals from the Circuit Courts. If created, it will, doubtless, be an improvement in some respects. It will accustom the Circuit Judges to sit in review of each other's decisions, and in this way will harmonize the rules, practice, and construction of law between the Judges of circuits, among whom there is now too little concurrent action, and hence too great a conformity of decisions and practice. It will, it should lead, also, to a greater habit of regarding the Circuit Judges as Judges for the State at large, and not merely for the circuit in which they are elected, and to a more frequent exchange of circuits between the Judges, the advantage would be equally decided. Rarely, at present, except in cases of the sickness or other inability of a Judge, is his place filled by a Judge from another circuit. This certainly tends to retard the progress of both the bench and the bar. One Judge constantly listening to one set of lawyers, and trying, very likely, one class of cases, does not acquire the range of information and the habit of impartiality which are acquired by one who is constantly dealing with new questions and new faces. Neither are the bar of a county or circuit so well drilled by frequent practice before one Judge as before several. In whatever the quirks and temper of a Judge come to be the rules of practice for his circuit, and in the latter a lawyer comes to study, not his precedents, but his Judge, to know whether he has a good case or not.

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The jurisdiction of County Courts over probate business remains, and, in addition, they are given jurisdiction over most questions to the extent of five hundred dollars. The Legislature may create Courts of Common Pleas for one or more counties, with such duties and salaries as may be provided; which courts shall, in such districts, take the place of the County Courts, except that Probate Courts may also be created, which shall have special charge of testamentary matters, estates, guardians, &c.

We believe that the proposed changes, as a whole, will be found generally satisfactory to the bench, and bar of the State. Of course the principal interest of the people at large in the courts of the State is to keep out of them, and if they are in, to get out of them. We do not see that these provisions put any obstacle in their way in these respects.

THE UNEVEN TAX.

There can be but one lawful and honest end in levying a tax, and that is for revenue to support the government and to defray expenditures for public purposes. Any tax levied in excess of what is needed for these purposes, any tax imposed for any other object, is robbery under the forms of law. The National Government has two systems of taxation; one provides for a tax on imports, and the other collects money by what is known as the internal revenue system. From the former, the government collected, in 1868-9, $160,000,000 in gold. But this amount of revenue does not represent the amount of tax paid by the people. In all cases where the duty was collected from articles not produced in the United States, the amount of revenue collected represents the actual amount paid by the people. In most cases where the article is grown, produced, or manufactured in the United States, as well as imported, the price of the home article is regulated by that of the imported one; and the amount of tax collected from the consumer is measured by the whole quantity consumed, both domestic and foreign. Take the case of common woollen blankets, which are made in England, and are sold for 25 cents per pound in gold. Upon this article the law imposes a tax of 90 cents per pound and 35 per cent *ad valorem* (gold). This tax is equal to 55 cents per pound, which, added to the original cost, 25 cents, makes the price 80 cents in gold, requires a premium in gold, renders it impossible to sell the English blanket in this country at less than 60 cents per pound. It can be made and sold at a large profit in the United States for 50 cents. The tariff operates as a prohibition; not a pound of blankets of that kind is imported, and the government gets not a dollar of revenue; but the people who purchase the 10,000,000 pounds of blankets of that grade pay the tax in the increased price of the blankets. Estimating the tax at only 20 cents per pound, they pay $2,000,000 tax annually to the blanket manufacturers. The duty on foreign wools and on foreign woollen manufactures is levied in the same way but the consumer gets for this he has an unrestricted market for sheep, wools, and all competition from abroad is cut off. So, therefore, purchased his principal material at $5 per cent less than he did before the war, and sells his blankets back to the wool-grower at an advance of 20 to 100 per cent.

But the chiefest operations of this tax on wool and blankets are not confined to the wool grower and the wool manufacturer, who are the joint authors of the law. The 40,000,000 of American people are subjected to the same tax. The product of the woollen manufactories of the United States now, we suppose, about $150,000,000 a year; the value of the woollen imports about equal, and the consumption of these goods about $300,000,000. The tax of these duties will average 75 per cent. The people pay these taxes indirectly, among other things on general use, the following:

Coats,	Blankets,	Pants,
Cloaks,	Flannels,	Vests,
Dresses,	Hosiery,	Shawls,
Suits,	Underwear,	Skirts,
Caps,	Bonnet Flannels,	Dress goods
Hats,	Carpets,	
Bonnets,	Rugs,	
Hoods,	Mats,	
Scarfs,	Shoddy,	
Furs,	Mungo,	
Gloves,	Table Covers,	
Mittens,	Piano Covers,	
Comforts,	Bed Quilts,	

Upon all these articles there is, as we have said, an average tax paid of 75 per cent, amounting in the aggregate annually to $131,250,000, of which $18,750,000 only is received by the government, the remaining $113,000,000 being paid over to the manufacturers.

It will be seen that all the articles thus taxed are, in this country, of general use and essential to the comfort of all the people. The tax is collected from the wearer, the delaine dress, the cheapest shawl, and the lowest-priced blanket, as well as from the finest broadcloth, the most expensive wrap, the tapestry carpet, or the most costly dress goods. It is a tax that reaches every article of wearing apparel, from the child's sock to the broadcloth coat. Every article of dress and underwear of men, women, and children bears this tax. It is collected in the main, not upon the finer class of goods, but upon the ordinary wearing apparel of the common people. It is paid by farmers, storekeepers, clerks, draymen, lumbermen, employes, plumbers, painters, printers, [illegible] ing men of all grades, mill men, laborers, house-servants, and, in short, all working grade and rank of people, of every body who wear woollen goods in any form or shape.

Will any farmer, or any mechanic, or workman, any tradesman, any lawyer, physician or other professional man, or any woman, whether a housekeeper or living by the labor of her hands or brain, point out how he or she is, in the remotest manner, directly or indirectly, "protected" or benefited by this tax on wearing apparel, or any interest they have in keeping that tax alive? Not even the operatives in the woollen factories derive the slightest benefit from it. The aggregate tax paid by the whole people upon these woollen goods is greater than the annual interest on the public debt. If this amount of tax were collected by public officers, deposited in the public Treasury, and then paid out to the woollen manufacturers in quarterly instalments, there would be such an outburst of indignation that the system would not last an hour. People would actually rebel against such an outrage, and refuse to pay such a tax. No finespun sophistry, representing that the money would ultimately return through some invisible and inscrutable channel to the taxpayer, would be listened to for a moment. Yet none the less surely is this money collected from the people and handed over to the manufacturer than if it were first deposited in the public Treasury and then drawn out for the same purpose.

We have taken wool and woollens for illustration merely. They are only part of a system—no better and no worse than the other portions of that untried robbery under which industry is staggering as under a load too heavy to be borne.

CHARITY AND UTILITY.

To give alms magnificently is becoming so much the rage of late years as to make it a question of some interest in public and private economy, as well as in moral philosophy, whether the best thing we can do with wealth is to give it away, and, equally, whether the best way of giving away is to relieve them from the necessity of helping themselves. It may be laid down as a universal rule that eleemosynary gifts,—so far outstrip the slow pace of man's benevolence, that, however beneficial an investment may be to the world, if it has any prospect of affording a profitable return men of business and daring will invest in it for the hope of profit before any of the philanthropist will light upon it as a means of benefiting the race. No charities in which money has ever been invested, from benevolent motives, have been of so real and manifest a benefit to all as railroads, which have developed civilization, religion, and the arts, and confer happiness, as the invention and business of printing, weaving, cultivating land, transporting and exchanging goods, devising mines and manufactures, making discoveries in science and improvements in art like the telegraph, steam engine, and cotton gin. Yet all this profitable work, though it be the most beneficent, is left, with full powers, to the Legislature. We premise the committee have weighed thoroughly the reasons for leaving the pay of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the discretion of every succeeding Legislature. The usual provision is that their salaries shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. While there are objections to imposing a constitutional limitation upon the salaries of Judges, there are serious objections to leaving their salaries open to reduction by every Legislature. Legislatures consist largely of lawyers. The Supreme Court should be independent of them in all respects. Whether in this practice they may have in that court as advocates, or in passing upon the constitutionality of their acts as legislators. Leaving the salaries of the Judges open in this manner is a feature in the report which the convention will doubtless fully consider.

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PERIODICAL LITERATURE

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for March is an unusually interesting number. It opens with a dedication to the late Mrs. L. M. Child, which is a beautiful paper that old offender, the cross, and the ravine, magpie, shallow, pickle, lone lane, southern, city, brandish, huckleberry, and other associations of colors, come in for a very hearty defence, which ought at once to restore them to all the rights and privileges of idealized citizenship. But why did he omit the robin in his plea? Bayard Taylor's story, "Joseph and His Friend," is extremely well told. Mr. Peter Cooper, of New York, is a good, truly benevolent, ingenious man, who undertook, during his own life, to found a great charity, which he had ample time to attend to, and which he placed in charge of earnest, practical, benevolent men, who have done the very best they could with it. Its aim was to instruct the working-classes in science, art, and literature, by lectures, lessons, and a reading-room, gratuitously. And yet we are assured by those who have been present at nearly all the lectures, that the audience is usually connected with it that great obstacles have impeded the success of this charity, and that similar means instituted for doing the same thing by men who aimed only to make a profit out of them have competed with this charitable enterprise, side by side, and done more effectively, at a profit, what it only aimed to do at a loss, or gratuitously. It was found that scientific lectures, however good, that experiments, however full of interest, were hardly begun by people enough to make them fashionable and keep away the classes who would be competent to be instructed by it. It was found that pupils who paid for their lessons would not come regularly, and that those who did not pay would not come at all. Hence, however good the intention of the projector, however low the terms of the pupils was low, and the pupils themselves, as they aimed only to learn the arts taught, such as book-keeping, telegraphy, design, or the like, in order that they might turn them to immediate use, would prefer to go to a paid, rather than a free institution, as they came out with a better [illegible] more effective recommendation. "What is not worth paying for is not worth having" seemed to be the axiom of the poor themselves toward the institution.

On the contrary, Mr. A. T. Stewart, who aims simply to place before the [illegible] per at the lowest cost that [illegible] is the greatest demand, is [illegible] dering to the poorer, as well as richer, citizens of New York a benefaction, the advantages of which may be real, but brace. By the investment of his whole capital and energy in a way in which they are daily placing before the people what they need, at the minimum of cost, he makes every customer's dollar worth a dollar and a half, without offending him by alms-giving. By inviting such mercantile methods that not a dime of change or a yard of ribbon can be stolen by clerk or thief without prompt discovery by the 10 or 20 per cent which had previously gone for stealings. By selling $35,000,000 worth of goods in one store he saves four-fifths of the rent and expense paid by his competitors, who would sell $5,000,000 worth each in five stores, each paying, as much rent, clerk-hire, and living profits on $5,000,000 worth of goods as he needs to pay on $25,000,000. In these and similar ways he [illegible] who attempt to compete with him into fierce rivalry, the ultimate end of which is to give the highest purchasing power possible to every hour of a workingman's labor, and to every dollar of his earnings. The interest in matters is a far more efficient benevolence than if Mr. Stewart had kept on in the old ways of trade, making a few thousands a year and devoting half of it to the purchase of coals and flour for distribution to the poor. Were the efficiency of benevolence to carefully weighed, it will be found that it most prevails where it is least designed.

Some wiseacre, writing to a Republican paper, says:

"Should the system of free banking be adopted and our present [illegible] be withdrawn by the retired to some of our country [illegible] we would have to pay [illegible] 000 of gold interest per year, and the present rate of interest on bonds. An enormous sum of over *fifty cents* [illegible]

"In order to avoid the payment of this enormous interest, the amount paid for this unnecessary luxury, we are overburdened with [illegible] which we are overburdened with [illegible]

This writer claims that the residue of our taxation, after paying off $900,000,000 of our national debt, is just and economy. We would beg to know how on his theory any taxation at all can be just and necessary? If we can get rid of the taxes for principal and interest of $900,000,000 of debt at once by issuing greenbacks, why can we not issue greenbacks for the whole principal and interest of the national debt, and so save one hundred and thirty millions annually? If we can save $130,000,000 why can we not, with equal facility, issue greenbacks for all the expenses of the government, and so save $230,000,000 more annually? Why should the people of any nation—anywhere be taxed when the printing presses are at hand? This financial wiseacre evidently has only learned about one-tenth of his lesson.

The Constitutional Convention has very wisely adopted a provision authorizing any county which has adopted the township organization to discontinue it by a majority vote of the people. This is a wholesome change. The township organization, as it exists in the State, has been greatly abused: its original purposes have been frustrated, and it has been in too many instances converted into a mere machine for enabling the minority to govern and plunder the majority. This result is due to absolutely illustrative of its worst results; and when the new constitution is adopted the people of Chicago will very likely relieve themselves of the unjust and expensive incubus. The convention, however, should designate in some general way the method whereby the people of a county may deliver themselves from such bondage. To leave it discretionary with an existing Board of Supervisors to call an election is equivalent to asking them to vote themselves out of office. In nine cases out of ten they will not do it, however general may be the public desire to get rid of them.

We publish in other columns a full report of the great Free Trade meeting held in the hall of the Board of Brokers, in New York, on Thursday last. Its President was Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, one of the bankers, and most highly-esteemed citizens of New York, and for several years the President of the Metropolitan Board of Health; and its list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries includes many of the best-known names in the country. Among these and the speakers were men of various shades of political opinions, who put aside their party differences to make common cause on behalf of the right of freedom to trade and the suffering interests of the commerce and industry of the country, crippled and well nigh ruined by the unwise and selfish legislation of those who style themselves "protectionists." We trust our readers will give the able instructive and important report the attentive reading it deserves, undeterred by its length.

Whatever may be the difficulties of suppressing polygamy in Utah, certainly no effectual obstacle should be permitted to prevent the collection of the tax of $60,000 assessed on the income of Brigham Young's Church. The Assessor, having presented his claim, is coolly and artistically informed by Brigham that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, if any such Church ever existed, has been obliterated by a legal enactment, and, therefore, is incapable of having any income. Of course the little fiction of Brigham Young's functions more so long as he pays the tax. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided, in a case arising in Ohio, that a Church may have an income taxable under the law, and if Christian Churches may tax under that decision, that of Brigham Young should be attended to with prompt and vigorous impartiality.

The New York *Tribune* thinks the World, Seymour, Tilden, and Belmont are fighting the Tammany ring in order to put Seymour ahead of Hoffman for the Presidency; Tilden ahead of Kearney for the United States Senate; and to keep Belmont from being crushed by Tweed from the Chairmanship of the National Democratic Committee. If so, that only indicates that the anti-Tammany coalition was strong enough to

SPRINGFIELD.

Convention Proceedings on Saturday.

Report of the Committee on Township Organization Adopted.

How the Members Stand on the Recess Question.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.

THE ABOLITIONISTS OF CHICAGO.

The evening session of Saturday's convention was again, to-day. Its fact, a resolution was offered every session, some hour to have an evening session, but the proposition was voted down. Those delegates who desire a recess say that they are strong enough to force their views through the convention, and that they will be able to get a recess before the end of the week. Their filibuster at every available opportunity in order to wear out the patience of the majority, and force a recess. The convention must of a choice in the morning, and then [illegible] ing to the end of the week. Whether this will be successful or not remains to be seen. It is generally believed that it will fail. How much longer they will go on is merely a question of time. To-day this feeling was expressed in having an afternoon session, but that has been held since the organization has been organized.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TOWNSHIPS.

The report of the Committee on Township Organization was called up and disposed of in short order. The main question, on which the report was based, was pretty well settled by the convention. As finally adopted, it is exactly similar to the report of the majority committee, with a few minor changes. The minority report, on the same subject. The new section which was added provides that any county which may have adopted the township organization may do away with it at any time when the majority of the people so desire.

BOARD AND BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

The afternoon was devoted to the consideration of the report of the committee on Board and Bureau of Navigation. The debate on this subject was anything but interesting. It showed quite a diversity of opinion among the members, and, in their legal learning, which was very readily taken advantage of. Resistance and the blank letter of the law were brought to bear on the subject, and conscientiousness or could not do one and that. Some went so far as to assert that the convention had no power to do it, and that with regard to property with or without compensation, as it might see fit. Mr. Hayes, of Cook, believed that the Board of Navigation was a good thing, and that it should be retained. He made a few suggestions of power on the part of delegates that he made a very eloquent speech on behalf of the Board of Navigation, as he claimed, was of the very last, out of the way. Outside of the legal technicalities involved, the simple question was shall a person have a right to do enough the head of another providing that there is a necessity therefor, or shall he be a right to compensation for the [illegible] to adopt the present section of the report. Mr. Hayes, of Cook, was in favor of a short section, providing that the Legislature should have power to adopt township organization, but was in favor of a short section, providing that the Legislature should have power to adopt township organization, but was in favor of a short section, providing that the Legislature should have power to adopt township organization, but

FREE TRADE.

Mass Meeting of Merchants and Bankers in New York.

Remarks by Mr. Schultz, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Mahlon Sands, Chas. B. Marshall, and Others.

From the New York Evening Post, Feb. 24.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of influential merchants and bankers, favorable to free trade principles, was held at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the common council room of the city hall, in response to a call issued some weeks ago by the New York Board of Trade.

Mr. Schultz was unanimously elected, and on coming forward was greeted with applause. The following named officers were then elected:

Vice Presidents—	Secretaries—
John J. Cisco,	Robert Brown,
Wilson G. Hunt,	C. F. Tiffany,
David M. Stone,	George Lloyd Ward,
Moses Taylor,	S. H. Hutton,
Isaac C. Bailey,	S. S. Jocelyn,
J. M. Constable,	Robert Goodloe,
Richard Irvin,	Charles Partridge,
Thomas T. Tucker,	Byron Kinney,
Wm. Allen Butler,	Jacob Barker,
Howard Potter,	Edward Haight,
Theodore Sedgwick,	Henry A. Coit,
Isaac Bell,	Peter Cooper,
Hon. John Bigelow,	Hon. John A. Dix,
Rev. John A. Dix,	Horace Greeley,
Erastus Brooks,	Henry Clews,
Henry Cowen,	S. W. Johnston,
S. W. Bowdoin,	Richard Lathers,
Charles Leland,	Charles H. Marshall,
Isaac Green Pearson,	Mahlon Sands,
Henry Hentz,	Charles Tracy,
Charles Tracy,	Edward Cooper,
Edward Cooper,	J. J. Townsend,
Erastus Wood,	Robert Bowne,
Frederic Woodruff,	Thomas J. Barnes,
Robert H. Thompson,	Hon. Wm. Kent,
Rev. H. E. Beecher,	Charles Roome,
John D. Wolfe,	Fred. Kapp,
L. B. Wyman,	Robert T. Lang,
Gouverneur Kemble,	John T. Agnew,
Hon. Wm. Curtis Noyes,	James Bryce,
Gen. Silas A. Hurt,	Gen. Sar. Jas. Jr.,
	Henry A. Richmond.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

R. B. Minturn,	C. H. Marshall,
C. P. Hunt,	S. Hutchinson Rousseau,
Horth Tailer,	W. H. Schieffelin,
Robert Lenox,	Gouverneur Kemble,
Charles Allen,	Oscar de V. Lewis,
Alexander Brown,	Charles Partridge,
W. Nelson Cromwell,	Jason Parker Rossi,
W. Mc Murray,	Alfred Pell,
Chas. H. Marshall,	Edward Morgan,
Chas. C. Shaler,	Samuel Sloan,
James Bell,	Wm. Walcott,
Hon. Wm. Walcott,	Wm. Wood Sherman,
Wm. C. Wetmore,	W. H. H. Moore,
Wm. Wood Sherman,	Henry Meier,
W. H. H. Moore,	Theodore Sedgwick,
Henry Meier,	Robert Goodloe Jr.,
Theodore Sedgwick,	J. F. Rose,
Robert Goodloe Jr.,	W. E. Scott.

Mr. Schultz then addressed the meeting as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We meet to-day as the friends of free trade, to bring about a free exchange of products in the correct direction of society the world over. The commercial and financial history of the past few years, and the present political and trade relations on the European continent, and we begin to say, common sense, is throughout men, every where, that there is no friend of free trade, no friend of peace between the nations of the earth.

But the old fallacies are as practical men and citizens; not to assail an abstract theory, but to aid by our counsels at this time, in the solution of the difficult trade problems now under consideration by the Government with England. The practical questions which we are called to consider are, first, the treaty now pending between the two countries, and, second, the commercial treaty which is to follow. Before entering upon the discussion of these questions, I will read the call for this meeting, and the resolutions which have been prepared for your consideration:

"The undersigned, merchants and bankers of the city of New York, believing that the present treaty between the United States and Great Britain, now pending before the Senate, is based upon principles of free trade, and that the ratification of the same will be a step in the right direction, and will tend to the promotion of friendly relations between the two countries, and to the general prosperity of the commercial world, hereby invite all who are in favor of the ratification of said treaty to meet at the Common Council Chamber, in the City Hall, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to express their views upon the subject."

"Resolved, That we are in favor of the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, now pending before the Senate, as a step in the direction of free trade, and as tending to the promotion of friendly relations between the two countries, and to the general prosperity of the commercial world."

"Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy negotiation of a commercial treaty between the United States and Great Britain, based upon the principles of free trade, and that we hereby express our confidence in the ability and patriotism of the President and Secretary of State to conduct the same to a successful issue."

"Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed to wait upon the President and Secretary of State, and present to them a copy of these resolutions."

Mr. Schultz was unanimously elected, and on coming forward was greeted with applause. The following named officers were then elected:

Vice Presidents—	Secretaries—
John J. Cisco,	Robert Brown,
Wilson G. Hunt,	C. F. Tiffany,
David M. Stone,	George Lloyd Ward,
Moses Taylor,	S. H. Hutton,
Isaac C. Bailey,	S. S. Jocelyn,
J. M. Constable,	Robert Goodloe,
Richard Irvin,	Charles Partridge,
Thomas T. Tucker,	Byron Kinney,
Wm. Allen Butler,	Jacob Barker,
Howard Potter,	Edward Haight,
Theodore Sedgwick,	Henry A. Coit,
Isaac Bell,	Peter Cooper,
Hon. John Bigelow,	Hon. John A. Dix,
Rev. John A. Dix,	Horace Greeley,
Erastus Brooks,	Henry Clews,
Henry Cowen,	S. W. Johnston,
S. W. Bowdoin,	Richard Lathers,
Charles Leland,	Charles H. Marshall,
Isaac Green Pearson,	Mahlon Sands,
Henry Hentz,	Charles Tracy,
Charles Tracy,	Edward Cooper,
Edward Cooper,	J. J. Townsend,
Erastus Wood,	Robert Bowne,
Frederic Woodruff,	Thomas J. Barnes,
Robert H. Thompson,	Hon. Wm. Kent,
Rev. H. E. Beecher,	Charles Roome,
John D. Wolfe,	Fred. Kapp,
L. B. Wyman,	Robert T. Lang,
Gouverneur Kemble,	John T. Agnew,
Hon. Wm. Curtis Noyes,	James Bryce,
Gen. Silas A. Hurt,	Gen. Sar. Jas. Jr.,
	Henry A. Richmond.

SECRETARIES

THE BLONDES.

The Most Remarkable Burlesque Entertainment Ever Vouchsafed Chicago.

History of the Difficulty Between the Editor of the "Chicago Times" and the Lydia Thompson Troupe.

Arraignment of the Blondes and Their Protectors at the Armory All Day Saturday.

The Performance Continued Through Sunday, and the Burlesque Troupe Actually Driven from the City.

Scenes and Incidents

Introductory Overture.

The time of the magistrates presiding over the Armory Police Court was monopolized during nearly the whole of Saturday in investigating the case of Wilbur F. Storey, Esq., editor of the Chicago Times, vs. "Ten Blondes," a case growing out of the public complaint of the latter, and sworn to by defendants, Miss Lydia Thompson and Miss Pauline Markham, which was conducted by Messrs. Alexander Henderson, Archibald Gordon, and Wilbur F. Eldridge. The castigation was given on Thursday evening of last week, on Wabash avenue, the full particulars of which appeared in THE TRIBUNE the Friday following the occurrence. As will be remembered, the "Ten Blondes and Male Assorted" were taken into custody immediately after the destruction of the scenery, and conveyed to the Armory Police Station, where they were soon discharged on bail, to appear Saturday morning to answer to the charge of "disorderly conduct." Promptly at the hour in the forenoon set for the examination, the defendants made their appearance in a body, accompanied by Messrs. John Van Arman and John Lyle King, their counsel. A large crowd was in attendance to witness the proceedings, which promised to prove more entertaining than anything produced by the blonde troupe at any time during their engagement in this city. Nearly half an hour elapsed after the arrival of the blondes before the prosecution was ready. Mr. Storey had not put in an appearance, and the general impression was that he would not appear at all. At length, however, quietly, and the spectators had a good long gaze at the "Ten Blondes."